Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1830. [NUMBER 1,216.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Friday, the 10th September, the Amateurs will have the honor of performing Sheridan's Comedy of

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

To which will be added the Musical Burlesque, in one act, of

AMOROSO,

KING OF LITTLE BRITAIN.

In the course of which will be introduced Parodies on the popular airs of

" See the rosy morn"
" Fly not yet"
" The Tyrolese song of liberty"
" A garland I'll weave"
" Love has eyes"
" Oh! thou art all to me love"
" Has she then failed in her truth?"
" Fare thee well"
" Let misers prize their heaps of gold"
" Tho' Love is warm a while,"
" The Wolf"
Finale—" Calder fair."

N. B. No persons will be admitted behind the scenes except those actually engaged in the performance.

☞ Von Weber's Opera of

Der Freischutz

is in active preparation, and will be produced with new scenery, dresses, and decorations, as early as possible.

Advertisement.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy until Friday the 10th Sept. at eleven o'Clock, from persons desiring to supply tonnage for the conveyance of coals to the undermentioned Ports in the Arabian Gulf.

For Maculla..... 100 Tons
" Judda..... 270 "
" Suez ... . 100 "

The Tenders to specify the rate per Ton, and the demurage that will be chargeable per diem in case of any unforseen detention.

The Vessel to be subject to a Survey previous to the Tender being accepted; and to be ready to leave Bombay on the 12th October next.

Any Tenders received after Eleven o'Clock on the day abovenamed will not be attended to; and the Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing. Any further information may be obtained on enquiring at the Office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

By Order of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.
R. COGAN,
Assist. Supt.

BOMBAY,
SUPT'S OFFICE
the Aug, 1830.

જાહેર ખબર*

ઇનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટની આપીશમાં શ્રી કરવાર તારીખ ૧૦ મી શપટેમ્બરે કલાક ૧૧ મી અરબ્બસતાનનાં ઐડલ કરેલાં બંદરોમો ફોકિલા પોંચ્યા ડવા શારૂ ટૈનેજની રાપલાઇ જોઇએ છે તેખાખત પર પોજલો લેશે*

મકલલામાં ૧૦૦ ટંન
વદામાં ૨૭૦ ટંન
શ્રી ઇજમાં ૧૦૦ ટંન

પર પોજલોમાં દર ટંજ ૧ નો લાવ લખવો તથા કમી વધતા ઘટાડા ખોટી રે કેલુ પડેતો તેની ડીમરેજ લેવાનો દર દીજ કિનો લાવ લખવો*

કિ પર પોજલ કબુલ થવાની મગાઉ થી બારકલોની શરવાઇ પરશે તથા તારી ખ ૧૨ મી અકટોબર માવતા મહીનાની નેદાને મુંબઇથી રૂખસી જવાને તઇયા ર રેવુ*

કિ ઉપર કરેલે ઘટાડે કલાક ૧૧ પછી કરકિ પર પોજલો આપશે તે લેશેનહી તથ શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટ કરકિ પર પોજલો રદ કરવાનુ કારણ ફોઇને ફેરેશેનહી*—કિ ખાખતનુ કઇ પુછવુ મગાર શત્રજવુ ફોકિતો ઈનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટની આપીશમાં પુછેસાથી માલુમ પડશે*

ઈનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટનો આપીશટેનટ*

શ્રી મુંબઇની

શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટની આપીશ
તા૦ ૨૪ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૩૦

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep,* and *Charles Barber Palmer,* Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of PALMER and Co. INSOLVENTS. } At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June, 1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvents, notice of such intention must be given by entry thereof in the Book kept for that purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day so fixed for the hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the Office of the Examiner.

શ્રી કલકત્તાની નાદાર દેણેદાર ધારો

પછી કરકિ પર પોજલો આપશે તે લેશેનહી તથ શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટ કરકિ પર પોજલો રદ કરવાનુ કારણ ફોઇને કેફેશેનહી*—કિ ખાખતનુ કઇ પુછવુ મગાર શત્રજવુ ફોકિતો ઈનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટની આપીશમાં પુછેસાથી માલુમ પડશે*

ઈનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટનો આપીશટેનટ*

શ્રી મુંબઇની

શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટની આપીશ
તા૦ ૨૪ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૩૦

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of JOHN PALMER, AN INSOLVENT. } At a Court holden on Friday, the 18th of June current, before the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice of the Supreme Court, it was ordered, that the matter of the separate Petition and Schedule of the said Insolvent, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon, on Thursday, the Sixth day of January 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such hearing will be had accordingly, and all Creditors and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, are required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed as aforesaid in person or by attorney.

By Order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON, *Examiner.*

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
June 23, 1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvent, notice of such intention must be given, by entry thereof in the Book kept for the purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day fixed for hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the office of the Examiner.

શ્રી કલકત્તાની નાદાર દેણેદાર ધારો

પછી કરકિ પર પોજલો આપશે તે લેશેનહી તથ શ્રી પરઈનટેનડેનટ કરકિ પર પોજલો રદ કરવાનુ કારણ ફોઇને કેફ

जाहिर नामा

सदरहू आज्ञा जाली आहे त्या प्रमाणे त्याचा विचार केला जाइल त्यास्तव त्या ऋणाइतांचे मागणार आणि त्यांचा माल मत्तावर ज्याचा दवा दखल असेल त्या सर्वांस या पत्रावरून कळविलें जात आहे कीं सदरहू कोडतांत नेमलेल्याळे वेवर त्यांणि खुद्द यावें किंवा आपले मुखत्यार वकील पाठवून यावे हें तपास णाराचा आफिसांतून वर्तमान निघालें आहे तारिख ५ जुन सन १८३० कोडताचा हुकुमे वरून

१ लि.आ. हेन्ले साहेब इक्झामिनर सहि

ताजा कलम या ऋणाइतांचा अर्जावर कोणी त्यांचा साहुकार आडवायाव यास इछित असल्यास तहीं या कोर्टा चा मुख्य दप्तर दार याचे आफिसांत वही ठेविली आहे त्यात लिहून कळ वाया बद्दल सदरहू एकण्याकरितां दिवस नेमिला आहे त्याच्या अगोदरच स ह तीन दिवस लिहिले आहेत त्या प्रमाणे तपासणाराचा आफिसांत त्या साहुकाराने आपल्या कर्जाचें एफत पत्रही द्यावें

For Sale,

AT

Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S

GODOWNS.

LONDON Particular Madeira from Scott, Loughnan and Co. and R. Seymonds and Co at ~~Rs~~ 550 per pipe, and ~~Rs~~ 300 per Hhd. London Market Ditto at ~~Rs~~ 400 per pipe, aud ~~Rs~~ 110 per quarter pipe.

Malmsey Ditto, at ~~Rs~~ 200 per quarter Cask.

Sherry from Charles Bell, at ~~Rs~~ 300 per Hhd.

Old Port from Quarles, Harris and Co at ~~Rs~~ 18 per dozen quarts, and ~~Rs~~ 10 per dozen Pints.

Bombay, 1st September, 1830.

Wanted for the 21st Regiment N. I. at Deesa.

A MUSICIAN, capable of giving instruction on the different Flutes and Octaves. If a performer on the Kent Bugle more favourable terms will be granted.

Apply to Messrs. WOOLER AND CO. Bombay, or to the Adjutant 21st Regt. N. I. at Deesa. Letters to be post paid.

TO BE LET.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE at Mazagon, formerly belonging to Jehangier Ardaseer, with excellent accommodation and would suit for two Families, opposite to Col. Leighton's and next to Sir Roger de Faria's Garden. For particulars apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and CO.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Service, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10, Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 1st September, 1830.

To Be Let.

THE Upper part of a House No. 4, in Military Square, for particulars apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1830.

THIS DAY

Wednesday, the 1st Sept.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE remaining part of an Invoice of Sadlery, an Officer's kit, several new gold epaulettes and Wings, Chacoes, Forage caps with gold lace, Furniture, Chintz of Colors, Striped Jean, Plated and Brass Buttons, Woollen Chudders of Colors, Beads, Manilla Cheroots, Writting Desks, a small quantity of Madeira, Sheraz, Champaign, Claret, and Scotch Ale.

AT NOON.

An English Mare and a pair of hard working Carriage Horses.

THIS DAY AT NOON,

Frith, Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT

A BATCH OF

HODGSON'S

PALE ALE

IN Wood, which they strongly recommend to public notice.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINES,

At Noon, On SATURDAY next the 4th Instant,

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO close various accounts, a large Stock of Capital Wines which they recommend to the notice of Families, Messes and Canteens; they consist of, superior old Port from various first rate Houses, Sauterne, Barsac, old Sherry, Cape Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, English Claret from Sneyd and Selby, fine fresh French Clarets, Whiskey in quarts; old London Brown Stout, and Hodgson's Ripe Pale Ale in Bottle.

Outstation orders will meet due attention and musters will be delivered on payment.

TERMS CASH.

CARBONELL'S CLARET,

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE remaining a few cases of the above Superior Wine.

1st Grouth, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen 45 Rs per dozen.

2nd Do. Do..... 30 Rs

FOR SALE.

THREE separate Shares in the first Bombay LAUDABLE SOCIETY the premiums upon which have been paid up to the 1st July, 1830.

For Further particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE.

A NEW BASS HORN, For particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks' for 1830....	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829.....	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading, do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed no moderate terms.

TO FAMILIES.

BECK AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY beg to intimate to Individuals and Families proceeding to outstations, that besides Merchandize of every kind—they will be happy to undertake the conveyance of Furniture and Baggage to all parts of the Interior on reasonable terms and without any risk or trouble to the Proprietors. Applications to B. AND CO. *Forbes Street*—corner of Bakehouse Lane will be duly attended to.

Bombay, 1st September, 1830.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Register office has, with the sanction of Govt., been established under the superintendence of the Editor of the Courier, and will commence operations immediately. Persons requiring servants of whatever description are therefore requested to address the Superintendent who will see them supplied without delay, guaranteeing their utility and general integrity.

Of the importance of this establishment to the comfort and security of society at large, the Superintendent does not think it necessary to say one word. It has been loudly called for as affording the only certain means of ensuing to the European community a protection from the utterance of forged certificates of character by discarded individuals seeking employ as servants, and will furnish a guarantee for the preservation of property hitherto entirely at the mercy of the dishonest. To be permanently useful however something more than the *partial* support of the community is essential to the Register office. It is hoped that it will become a general rule not to entertain any domestics whose names and characters have not been previously recorded there, even though the certificates they produce appear to be genuine and satisfactory; for it will be a principle with the superintendent to register none whose characters will not bear the test of a rigid enquiry.

It will also be an object with the Superintendent to endeavour to regulate the wages of those servants who may be furnished through his agency, and to reduce them to a scale more commensurate with the means of the community and bearing stricter reference to the price of provisions than those at present exacted.

Persons supplied with servants from the Register Office will pay a fee of five rupees.

Persons, having occasion to discharge servants thus obtained will be good enough to state their reasons at the period of dismissal, in order that a memorandum may be made of the circumstances for future guidance.

Letters from oustationsto to be addressed (Post Paid) to the "Superintendent of the Register Office—Courier Office, Bombay"

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,

Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No. 6 Govt. Place.

NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE MOODY.

HAS the Pleasure to announce to his Customers, and the Public in General, that he has received by the Ship Minerva, Captain Metcalf, an investment of Choice Canmisters of Fresh Salmon, which he has exposed for sale at his Shop opposite to Messrs. WOOLER and CO.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, wishing to return to England, will be happy to take charge of one or two Children, or to accompany a Lady, a line addressed A. B care of the PRINTER, will meet with every attention.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1830.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES & CO. a few three dozen cases of SUPERIOR CLARET just imported per Ship *Fortune* from Messrs, Bell, Rennie & Co of Leith *at* ~~Rs~~ 25, per dozen. TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 1st September, 1830.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE at Messrs. FORBES, AND COS. Cotton Screws, Marine Street, a few Pieces of Hambro' Ravens Duck, at ~~Rs~~ 15 per Piece— Apply to JEEVAJEE COWASJEE.—Terms Cash.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

A FEW COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's charge to the Gentlemen of the last Grand Jury in the English Goozrattee and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, ~~Rs~~ 4.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE thoroughly repaired and painted and formerly occupied by Captain GEORGE JERVIS at Ambrolie opposite to Cowajee Patell's Tank. Apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND CO.

Fort, 1st September, 1830.

For Passage to Liverpool,

THE FINE NEW SHIP,

MINERVA,

OF 500 TONS,

A. I. COPPERED AND COPPER FASTENED,

HAS very Superior accommodations, being poop Decked and her height of cabins 7 feet 4 inches, carries an experienced Surgeon, and as her Cargo is engaged, she will be positively dispatched on or before the 19th Instant.

Apply at the Office of Mr. J. MC'GREGOR, Armenian Lane, or to Captain METCALEE on board.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1830.

For Passage to London

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

ELIZABETH,

OF 600 TONS,

THOMAS JENKINS,

COMMANDER.

HAS Superior Poop accommodation for Passengers, and will sail for London direct on the 5th September.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. or to Captain Jenkins at their office.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1830.

For Passage to Scotland

THE FAST SAILING BRIG

NEPTUNE,

W. WITTLETON,

COMMANDER.

WILL sail for Greenock with all dispatch.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO. or to the COMMANDER at their Office.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1830.

For Passage to London.

THE

FINE NEW TEAK BUILT, COPPER FASTENED SHIP,

ORIENTAL,

600 TONS.

JAMES LEADER,

COMMANDER.

HAS very Superior accommodations for Passengers, no expence having been spared in fitting them up in the first style of elegance; she carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Aleppey on or before the 7th of October.—Apply to Messrs. OWEN, CALDECOTT AND CO., Bombay or Cochin, where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1830.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

For Passage to the Clyde,
TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE FAST SAILING BARQUE

FORTUNE,
OF 400 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON,
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched on the 18th of September. Has accommodation for a few Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Captain GILKISON or to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1830.

For Freight to Penang and Singapore,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP

PYRAMUS,
OF 500 TONS.
HENRY COWAN, H. C. S.
COMMANDER.

IS daily expected, and applications to be made to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.
Bombay, 1st *Sept.* 1830.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU, [illegible] 24.

The *Bombay Courier* [illegible] thought proper to inform [illegible] ticle we quoted yesterday [illegible] Grant has been [illegible] it has either very little [illegible] ject, or is very cautious [illegible] Here in Calcutta, we [illegible] something like an official [illegible] from the Judge or the ex-Judges [illegible] he has been very unceremoniously called, before he has even quitted the Bench [illegible] Government, for protection against [illegible] ted expulsion from the country, by the Bombay Governor! The case, as we have heard it, seems not a little extraordinary. Some of the facts, have been before stated, but we risk the repetition in order to make the statement complete.

In June 1829, it appears, Sir John Grant received advices from England, that it was in February, a question with Ministry whether he should be recalled for his animadversions on the famous "letter Missive." Indignant at this evidence of a determination to prejudge the case, (his own statement not having reached England) the learned Judge immediately wrote to a friend to tender his resignation, if *his* Petition to the King should not meet with attention, and if in the discharge of his duty he was not to receive the support of His Majesty's government.

Before this communication reached England however, the friends of Sir John Grant had seen enough to convince them, that he had little to hope from a Martial Ministry, and they had tendered his resignation *subject to a condition* that he should be authorised to reside in Bengal and practise as a Barrister. To this arrangement the King's Government gladly acceded, and the resignation has been since *confirmed*.

In August last, the Directors presented a Petition to the King in Council, praying for Sir John Grant's *removal*. In October this Petition was referred to the Committee of Privy Council. In January the Committee reported that they could not recommend this Judge's removal, but that he should be ordered to repair to England in order that the Petition might be investigated. On the 2d February, the King in Council ordered that the Secretary for the home department should signify his Majesty's pleasure to Sir John Grant to repair to England *in order to the investigation of the Petition of the Court of Directors*.

General Murray, in pursuance of the new Elephantine policy, we suppose, of making the Company's servant the King's representative, and putting the Governor above the Court, forwarded a copy of this order to General Malcolm, and directed him to communicate to Sir John Grant his Majesty's pleasure, forthwith to repair to England, &c.

This important communication reached the Governor in the hills and immediately on its receipt, he forwarded a copy of the Order in Council to Sir J. G. The reply seems to have been a simple acknowledgement of receipt: for a rejoinder came by return of post demanding whether the Judge meant to obey the King's commands and *when*! The answer, as we hear was, that he felt it his duty at all times to obey his Majesty's commands, but that the time and manner of doing so, in this matter, rested with himself. The Major General however, holds apparently a different opinion, and instantly addressed the learned Judge again informing him, that the order having been forwarded to the head of the Civil Government in Bombay, the responsibility of seeing it obeyed, rested with that authority, from which we infer that he may compel Sir John Grant to leave the country. "In polite Indian phraseology"—"*transmit*" him.

By what logic can the Governor maintain, that he is authorised so to act? Only by the simple *sic volo, sic jubeo*! the favorite maxims for the guidance of Indian Rulers inculcated by the Indo-Political Historian. Sir George Murray merely authorizes the Governor to be the channel of intimating his Majesty's pleasure to Sir John Grant, his servant: such a communication cannot convey a power which the author of it does not himself possess. It is clear that Sir John Grant himself is alone accountable for his obedience or non-obedience to his Majesty's commands. We may add moreover, what Sir G. Murray might have known were it not for the lamentable ignorance of Statesmen at home on Indian affairs, that a Company's Governor has not *personal* political power or functions. He only exists IN COUNCIL, and has no authority separately*, unless with their delegation and consent, or recorded *dissent*. After which he may act on is own responsibility. However gratifying, therefore, it may be to individual feeling, or to the conqueror in a struggle against independent functionaries, to be addressed personally by the Secretary of State as a King's Governor would be—it is not in the power of any of the parties to the conspiracy for degrading King's Judges beneath Company's Governors, to give power to the latter which these have not by law. We however fear, that Sir John Malcolm *will* proceed to some extremity, for it does not appear that he has yet deemed it necessary to consult his Council. Who his *advisers* may be we know not, but they could not be his Council since he wrote from the hills and as we have shewn, no time was lost in making his replies and rejoinders.

The peremptory communication to which we allude was unceremoniously delivered to Sir John Grant on the Bench, we believe, and the learned Judge lost no time in making that appeal to this government for its protection of [illegible] we have spoken, and the contents of [illegible] have got bruited abroad here, and proclaimed in Bombay.

It will not surprize us to learn ere long, that Sir John Grant himself is compelled to apply to the Court in which he, not long since, presided, for a *Habeas Corpus*, if an attempt should be made to force him away. If he should make such an application, we wonder whether Sir James Dewar will *refuse* the writ in deference to the "TEMPER OF THE TIMES," or leave to the Governor to *resist* it on the plea of "*expediency*." It is said that he already feels his situation awkward, and has written to the Major General, with a view to ward off this new and singular "*collision*."

What the supreme Government are likely to do in the case, we have not heard. We do not imagine they have any lawful power to interfere, except by the expression of an *opinion*. Whether they will go that length is uncertain. The "*temper of the times*" is against it, for the present Ministers will tolerate no independent Judges in India, nor is it likely they will view favorably the conduct of those who attempt to protect them against degradation. From the justice of the Ministry it is clear, that Sir John Grant has nothing to hope. We believe there is hardly any extremity to which Sir John Malcolm could now proceed (save one indeed from which his humanity effectually protects every one under his government) in which he would not be fully supported by the present Ministry, more especially by Mr. Bifin Peel who does no hesitate to state to the House of Commons out the 11th February, that Sir John Grant was *not* recalled when he knew that the order in Council had been signed on the 2nd, *he being present*!

If Sir John Grant should be forcibly sent out of the country, he has no other remedy to look to but that which a Court of Justice may afford him. The act will be unequivocally illegal, and it will puzzle the ingenuity of the Company's lawyers to persuade an *honest jury* of the *expediency* of such a violation of the law. There is in truth not the slightest pretext for it.

We are not aware of the intentions of Sir John Grant. He has the license of the Board of Control to come round to this side of India to practise; it has been stated in the *Bombay Gazette*, that he intended to leave Bombay for Calcutta in October, and he will probably do so if not prevented.

We should like to know from the most bigotted advocate of the Company, whether such treatment of his Majesty's Judges is likely to impress the natives with any other feeling than that of contempt for them and the tribunal in which they preside. We shall perhaps be told, that the effect is desirable, that the Courts are a nuisance. Then let them be abolished, say we, but while they do exist let the administrators of justice be held sacred, from the intemperate exercise of power by servants of the Company, who view every institution at all calculated to check the abuse of it, with jealousy and hatred.

* Save the power of transmission, which seems to be vested by the Act in Governors General and Governors, without reference to their Council.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST 4,

A Mofussil Correspondent, who does not wish his letter to appear, we imagine, enquires, with reference to our remark on what fell from the Chief Justice in a recent case, as to his Lordship's deference to the "temper of the times," whether we mean to maintain, that it is not the duty of a Judge to take the first step—to pronounce his decree and leave it to Government to resist its process, which our Correspondent conceives a Judge is bound to do, let the "temper of the times" be what it may. Perhaps it may be so—it is very easy to lay down rules of this kind; but if our Correspondent can conceive that there is any thing in the conduct of the home government to justify a belief that a Judge would be supported in so acting, we altogether differ from him. We are convinced, that if any Company's Governor at this time were, for any decision, contrary to what he deemed the expediency of the case, to *transmit* the Judge who pronounced it, that he would be countenanced in the measure by the existing administration and its Parliamentary majority, however illegal the measure, provided the inexpedency were previously signified to the Court by a "letter missive" or any other mode which might be deemed best adapted for the purpose of dictating to the Judicial tribunal. We are of opinion, for example, that if Sir John Malcolm should send Sir John Grant home in irons, a measure which the gallant Governor is fortunately far too humane to adopt, the learned Judge would appeal in vain to the Ministry for redress, tho' he would no doubt recover heavy damages in a court of Justice. We can easily conceive how such a case would be treated; it would be brought before the house by some friend of Sir John Grant; the statement of the case would elicit a "hear!" from the opposition benches; Mr. *Surface* Peel would then rise to reply, with that gravity of manner, so Characteristic of those who mean to pay a lip deep tribute to sentiments which their acts are about to be in direct opposition.

'He would assure the Honorable Member and the House, that he yielded to no man in it, in his respect for the dignity of the judicial station, for the liberty of the subject or for that humanity, with which even a harsh proceeding should be tempered, towards those who were not morally offenders, but merely the victims of a too pertinacious adherence to what they deemed right (*hear! hear*) He would go as far as any reasonable man in that house or elsewhere in the maintenance of those sentiments which the Honorable Member had avowed, and which reflected equal credit on his heart and his understanding. He did not mean to insinuate that the Honorable Gentleman was not under the guidance of reason, but merely that he certainly did seem to forget that it was the duty of that house not to receive as true, statements which rested upon no official testimony. He would say, and he was sure, that the opinion would be that of his colleagues also, that if Sir John Grant had really been sent home in irons, the Governor of Bombay had greatly exceeded his power, *unless* there had been some opposition to the measure, of an exceedingly indecorous and violent character; *but* the house could recollect that his situation was extremely arduous, that the people of India were not like any other human beings on the face of the earth, and that if any person, no matter how high his rank or his station, could dispute for a moment the will of the "chief civil authority" our Empire in the East, so precarious was its tenure, would be endangered, perhaps subverted, ere an overland dispatch could appeal for that aid which it would be impossible, indeed in any case, to supply in time to avert the catastrophe!! (*Hear! hear! hear!*) Honorable gentlemen were too apt in discussing questions connected with our Eastern policy, to be guided by their English knowledge and to give the lead to their English feelings, but honourable as these were to themselves, and valuable to the nation as the best safeguards of the principles of our "glorious constitution," they were mere *ignes fatui* when relied on as guides, on questions of Indian polity. Our Empire there was an anomaly, there was nothing like it recorded in history ancient or modern, and by anomolous systems alone could it be preserved. Honorable gentlemen discoursed most eloquently of human nature but the human nature they knew was not that of India, where the people differed as essentially, in their notions of the respect due to Judges, from those of any other part of the world, as did "the anthropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulder," in physical form. Our Empire in India was an Empire of opinion (*Cheers from the Ministerial benches*); it behoved the Home Authorities therefore, to beware how they were led away by English notions of freedom and justice. Let it not be supposed however, that he intended any vindication of the conduct complained of; all he wished was not to create any erroneous and dangerous impressions, by a species of prejudging the case. The information before the House was not sufficient; he would not pledge himself, that if it were, he could vote for the Enquiry; he had great doubts whether in many instances these Parliamentary enquiries were not rather injurious than beneficial to the cause of justice—and he was sure, that if the case of Sir John Grant were, as it had been described, it would be most injurious to deprive him by any decision of that House, of his appeal to the tribunals of the Law. He had the highest respect for the ex-judge's character and talents, and no man could be more ready to aid him in obtaining redress where he conceived him to be injured, but in the actual case he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.' (*Loud cheers from the ministerial benches.*)

We should next have Mr. Fergusson declaring, 'that although he was now an East India Director, he was perfectly unbiassed on this and every other question connected with our Indian Administration political, judicial or commercial. He should offer his conscientious opinions therefore, and give his conscientious vote on the subject before the house. He entirely concurred in what had fallen from the Honorable Secretary, both as to the Policy of our Indian Empire and the merits of the motion before the house. He should offer no opinion on the law of the case, but he thought enquiry would be injurious to all parties. (*Hear! hear! hear!*)

Such is the manner in which the appeals against abuses of power have been and are likely to be treated by the military ministry. In the House of Lords, we should have Lord Melville repeating that 'Indian Judges were not, and ought not to be independent, &c. &c. &c. And as for the Duke he would have a laconic answer ready.—'Sir John Malcolm is right, I would have done the same.

When Judges are thus degraded by the authorities to which they look for support, is it very reasonable to expect from them an unflinching performance of their duty? and what is the advantage to society if they do, under is despotic Ministry and a corrupt Legislature?

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1830.

Tenth and Last Day's Drawing; Saturday, August 7.

PRIZES.

No. 141 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1217 Prize of 20,006 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4832 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 41 and 1446 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rs. each.
Nos. 530 1213 351 763 and 893 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 155 1053 26 340 179 652 3074 and 443 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 2179 2651 3866 1061 240 599 817 13 362 4222 367 702 4804 1748 1080 374 267 2894 1402 749 1587 462 1619 4919 2484 878 3875 504 961 2089 641 3379 2971 356 466 3615 4708 3568 619 3789 776 911 and 1177 Prizes of 100 Sa. Rs. each.

Government Securities.

TO BUY] Prem.			AUGT. 9, 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.
28	8	Remittable	27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto	0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share	4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY,]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—August 7th, The Ship Pallas, M. Malarois from Bourbon 5th July.

The Ship Atlas, F. Allen, from Mauritius 11th July, and Madras 2nd August.

8th, The English Barque Ann, E. Worthington, from Rangoon 27th July.

DEPARTURES.—August 8th, The Brig Virginia, H. M. Potter, for Amherst Town and Rangoon.

The Barque Competitor, A. Thompsom, for Mauritius.

The Brig Minerva, J. R. Blake, for Straits and Batavia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH—At Chinsurah, on Friday morning, the 6th August, the Lady of Lieut. H. Havelock, Adjutant of the King's Depot, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Friday night, the 6th August, after a painful and lingering illness, Anne the wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, Assistant to Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co.

At Howrah, on the 6th August, Louisa Bean, the infant daughter of Captain C. H. Bean.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable	31	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent	29	Do.
New Ditto	¼	Do.
Exchange	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Augt. 17th. Bark Exporter, Captain R. Anurgh, from Mauritius 23d July;

do. 18, Brig Johanna, E. M. Kellar, from Mauritius 21st July.

DEPARTURE.—Augt. 18th, Bark Exporter, Captain R. Anurgh for Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of Captain Prior, of the 23d Regiment Light Infantry, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 18th August, the Wife of Mr. W. T. Lowry of a Son.

DEATH.—On Friday night the 13th Instant at the residence of Mr. H. Portingen, Harriet Rebecca Martin, of an inflamation of the Bowels, aged 5 years.

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Your insertion in the Gazette, of the accompanying short account of what passed at

a numerous meeting of the principal natives assembled on the 19th instant, at Jugonnathjee Sunkersett's House, for the purpose of presenting an address, &c. to Sir J. P. Grant, on his departure from Bombay, will prove a subject of much interest to your Readers.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A FRIEND.

BOMBAY,

31*st August*, 1830.

The meeting was opened by the following address read in the English and Goozrattee languages.

GENTLEMEN,

You are invited here for the purpose of hearing an address prepared for presentation to Sir J. P. Grant on his departure from amongst us, and your concurrence in the measure is particularly requested. It will be unnecessary for me to enumerate the many obligations we are placed under to that distinguished gentleman. You have all experienced and will long continue to experience the beneficial influence of his Judicial administration. Let us therefore act worthily of ourselves and of the occasion on which we are assembled, and provide a becoming memorial of an event so interesting to us and to our posperity.

The address prepared, having been read in English and Goojrattee pursuant to a motion to that effect, it was unanimously resolved.

1st—That it be adopted and prepared for presentment.

2nd.—That a Subscription be opened immediately for the purpose of procuring a service of plate to be presented to Sir J. P. Grant and of obtaining his portrait.

3 l.—That Framjee Cowasjee be requested to receive the subscriptions, and that Messrs. Forbes and Company be solicited to act as treasurers.

4th.—That a deputation from this Meeting be requested to wait on Sir J, P. Grant to ascertain when he will be pleased to receive the address, after which they will be pleased to call a general meeting for that purpose.

Immediately after these resolutions had been unanimously carried, a Subscription was commenced which in a few minutes amounted to upwards of Rupees 16,000.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,..... at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal..... at 30 days sight, 108½ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 10, per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 139 Bombay Rs per 00 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... .....none.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213½ B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 5. 10
China .....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1830.

The only arrival since the publication of our last Supplement, is the Persian Ship *Nassarath Shaw*, from Mocha and Judda, the 7th Ultimo

We have to lay before our readers the details of another Ship Accident in the River Hoogley taken from the Bengal *Government Gazette* of the 9th Ultimo.

"An accident, we regret to say, has occurred to the outward-bound ship *Alexander*, which for the present prevents her proceeding on her voyage. On the forenoon of the 6th instant, the ship was observed to be sinking. The well was sounded, when it was found there were nine feet of water in the hold. She was accordingly slipped from her cable, and run aground a little below Old Fultah Bazar. She now lies, by the last accounts, on the bank just below Lower Hogg River Point. On the 6th, after she was run aground, the leak still gained upon her. Next morning the whole of her cutwater was discovered to be gone, and at low water three holes were found, two inches in diameter, which the ship's carpenter stopped. The cargo was being discharged from her as soon as possible for which purpose they had two sloops, the steamer *Emulous* and five row-boats. On the night of the 6th, and the morning of the 7th, they succeeded in gaining on the leak. As soon as it is sufficiently got under, the ship will come up to Calcutta in tow of the *Forbes* and *Emulous* steamers. The injury, it is understood, has been caused by a sudden jerk while at anchor, bringing the iron chain cable violently athwart, what we believe is technically called, her fore-foot. The *Alexander's* passengers have arrived in town.

Since the above went to Press, we learn that the *Alexander* is again afloat. She was, by the last accounts, seen in tow of the steamer *Emulous*, off Budge Budge—and is hourly expected at Kyd's Dock, where she is to undergo repairs."

The subject that at present engrosses the greatest portion of public attention, is the state of the King's health, and the probability that exists of the next arrival from England, announcing the melancholy tidings of his death, and the almost certain downfall of the present administration on the accession of the Duke of Clarence to the Throne, as it is quite preposterous to believe that the Duke of Wellington will be "permitted to remain," or that the great Whig Families will be content longer to remain out of office. The HOLLANDS, the LANSDOWNS and the GREYS present a host of talent in the Upper House, and we doubt not that Mr. *Surface* Peel, for the good of his country, will consent to retain his post in the House of Commons, and consequently his Six Thousand Pounds per annum; then Huskisson can succeed my Lord Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control, and Lord Palmerston return to the War-Office. A change in the administration we most earnestly desire for many reasons, especially as the question of renewal or non-renewal of the Company's Charter is so near at hand, for if the present ministry keep their ground, no man can for a moment doubt, that the Charter will be *renewed*, and not *reviewed*.

THE THEATRE.

Morton's Comedy of "SPEED THE PLOUGH and the musical burlesque of AMOROSO KING OF LITTLE BRITAIN" are in active preparation by our Ameteur Corps for representation on Friday Evening the 10th Instant, on which occasion "a deservedly favorite amateur has consented to come forward in the part of Farmer Ashfield." The object of the change that has taken place in the entertainments of the Evening, is to meet the wishes of ONE about to leave this Society.—

Our Readers will we have no doubt recollect the debate that took place last year in the House of Commons on the presentation of a Petition from the Freemen of Canterbury, praying that they might be allowed to elect a Representative in the room of Mr. Lushington the present Governor of Madras, the petition after rather a stormy debate, was ordered to be laid on the table, and there the matter rested. No further proceedings appear then to have been adopted, but we now find from the annexed paragraph from the "*Kent and Essex Mercury*," that the Freemen are again stirring themselves, to obtain their undoubted right, which we must say has been with held from them in a way any thing but honorable to the Right Hon'ble Governor.

"We are glad to find that the unrepresented state of the city of Canterbury is about to be again pressed on public attention, a meeting being proposed for that purpose on the 13th of April next. The committee of freemen, appointed on a recent occasion, have presented a requisition, signed by fifty respectable inhabitants, for a common hall, "to enable the freemen to discuss the propriety of again petitioning parliament, to restore to them their undoubted right of being represented by two members—it being notorious that the voluntary and continued absence of Mr. Lushington, as governor of Madras, disqualifies him from performing the sacred duties intrusted to him as one of the representatives of Canterbury."

We have not a word to offer in laying before our readers the annexed document, it speaks too plainly for itself.

MONUMENTAL STATUE TO LORD BYRON.

Sir John Malcolm, who is a Member of the Committee for erecting a Monumental Statue to Lord Byron, has received from the Chairman of the Sub-Committee a letter reguesting him to place it in the power of all who may desire it to combine in paying this tribute to the memory of departed genius. The life recently published of Lord Byron by Mr. Moore places his character in a view that encreases his claim to this mark of respect from his countrymen.

Subscriptions will be received and remitted by Messrs. Shotton and Co.

Sir John Malcolm	50	0	0
Sir James Dewar.....	30	0	0
Sir C. Malcolm.....	30	0	0
Mr. Newnham.....	30	0	0
Mr. Legeyt.....	15	0	0
Captain G. A. Malcolm.....	15	0	0
Mr. W. Elliot.....	15	0	0
Surgeon I. Wilson. 1st Cavalty.....	15	0	0
Captain Ley, Madras H. Artillery....	15	0	0
D. Falconer, Assist. Surg Ditto Do.	15	0	0
Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft.....	15	0	0
Mr. W. W. Dyke.....	15	0	0
Mr. Williams.....	15	0	0
Mr. Stevenson.....	15	0	0
Mr. Norris.....	15	0	0
Mr. Erskine	15	0	0
Col. Robertson.....	15	0	0
Mr. Walker.....	15	0	0
Mr. Bird.....	15	0	0
Captain Jameson.....	15	0	0
Major Barnwell.....	20	0	0
Mr. Williams.....	20	0	0
Mr. Jackson.....	15	0	0
Geo. A. Anderson	15	0	0

The list lies on the table in the Library of the Literary Society.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE HOUSE OF PALMER & CO.

The *Courier* of last night gives a sort of lame contradiction to the facts mentioned in this Journal of yesterday relative to the bankruptcy of the eminent house of Palmer and Co. If this contradiction be put forth by individuals connected with the house in question, as it seems to be, their object must be to deceive the creditors and the public. That they have been able to impose upon the *Courier* is not surprizing; but that they should have been so imprudent as to expose themselves to a charge of this kind, at this unfortunate juncture, does indeed excite our amazement. We have no wish to pry into the private affairs of commercial establishments, far less of any in connection with the insolvents, for reasons which concern some of them much more nealy than they can possibly concern us. In the matter of Palmer and Co. however, their case, their misfortunes, and, the misfortunes of their creditors, are before the public, and we, have a right to express an opnion upon them, the more especially as the trade in which the insolvents and their agents were engaged is of national importance and has been encouraged and sustained by a system of delusion extremely discreditable to the character of British merchants. We assert again that this unfortunate house owe their losses to their wild and extravagant speculations, and in a great measure to the enormous exports of British manufactures to India within the last few years. They have ever since 1825 been struggling with declining prices and increasing adventures. There has been a continuons loss year after year, madly persisted in and endured, in the hope that the next year's speculalation and a rise of prices would redeem the damage of the past. And they do not stand alone in this bad business. Other houses connected with India are equally culpable with themselves and are likely to suffer, if not fall, as they have done. We say not this in order to create alarm, but solely in the anxious hope that what we consider it our duty to expose, may operate as a warning and induce those not irrevocably involved to pause before they rush into destruction. The Indian trade, as it is now conducted is certain ruin to all who largely embark in it. The passion for this trade is a desperate one. It is a dernier but a fatal expedition in the great game of mercantile adventure. Our home trade being greatly diminished by what is called the liberal system—the trade to the West Indies being injured by the same heartless policy. America being shut against us by our own feeble diplomacy and timid spirit, and the continent of Europe supplying itself with manufactures made by machinery which we have been generous enough to allow to be exported, the only market which appeared left for us was considered to be the East Indies. Hence the overdone traffic, the enormous exports, the cheap and ruinous freights and, lastly, the torrent of bankruptcy which has begun its course.—It is a notorious fact that Palmer and Co. owned nearly a sixth part of all the free tonnage trading to Calcutta. Shipping has declined in value upwards of fifty per cent.; so that simply glancing at the amount of this tonnage a fair estimate may be formed of what the Insolvents have lost in this branch alone. The *Courier* says—"The embarrassments of Messrs. Palmer and Co, are of long standing, and to be attributed to the *advances* they have been for years in the habit of making to the civil and military servants of the Company. Hence a mass of balances has accumulated on their books, which although many may be ultimately realised, are not immediately available. It is confidently reported that they have assets to the amount of 3,300,000*l*, to meet demands of 2,800,000*l* It is rather unfortunate for the *Courier* that there is not a word of truth in this statement. It is true that Palmer and Co. did make advances to various servants of the Company; but they have yet to show the *loss* they have sustained or are likely to sustain thereby. One thing is certain—these *advances* were made to one class of servants out of the *deposits* of another class. It is therefore absurd to allege that their embarrassments could be caused by these advances, seeing that the sums deposited in their hands were never less, but generally more, sometimes double, sometimes triple in amount, when compared with the sums advanced. They had loans from native Princes, and rich natives besides; consequently it is not unreasonable to suppose that their advances were but part of these deposits. In short, we know this to be the fact. As for the amount of the assets and liabilities, the *Courier* seems to confound the one with the other, and makes a strange jumble of both. The debts of Palmer and Co. amount to about 3 300,000*l*., and their, *at present*, available assets to only 1,500,000*l*.—not ten shilings in the pound. Whether they will ever be enabled to realise more than this, or even as much as this, is extremely uncertain, Verily it is a bad business altogether; but we fear this is but the beginning. We heard whispers yesterday that warrant such a conclusion. The parties deeply involved by this bankruptcy must not attempt to bolster up their solidity, or pacify their creditors, by fallacious articles in the *Courier*. Our contemporary, as all the world now knows, is capable of lending itself to any faction, or any delusion, or any commercial manæuvre; but the job here is too manifest—the stratagem will not succeed.—*Morning Journal*.

It has been supposed by some that the extensive failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Calcutta, was producing injurious consequences on this Exchange; put this is a mistake, and there never has occurred, perhaps an event of the kind and of that magnitude, which commercially speaking has been so little felt. Further accounts have been received to day from India which gave the proceedings of the first meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Palmer and Co., on the 6th of January, from which it appears that the immediate causes of the failure was the determination of one of the leading London houses of East Indian agency to reduce its credits with Messrs. Palmer and Co., from 400,000*l*. to 200,000*l*.; and it being the opinion of the partners of the latter firm that this was impracticable, consistently with fair dealing towards the other and an advance of money to the extent required having been refused the suspension of payments became inevitable. No further information however was given at the meeting for the appointment of assignees, respecting the extent of the liabilities, &c. of Messrs. Palmer and Co. The profits of the house for many years past were estimated at 60,000*l*. annually, but the large advances made on various undertakings of a private nature, such as indigo and cotton plantations, and other things of that nature contributed at first to embarrass the House in its money transactions, and finally has brought on its fall. The great pressure of the calamity has fallen as has been already stated on individuals who have placed deposits with the house on the strength of its high credit and who have now lost probably all that they possess. Numerous families it is said wholely retired from business, will owe their ruin to this cause. Another class of sufferers will be, the proprietors of those plantations and establishments, in various parts of India, who have owed their formation chiefly to the assistance given by the house of Palmer and Co., and who would naturally evince their gratitude for it by placing all their disposable capital in their hands. To these, however, it will be of less consequence than to any other class.

It is stated in the private accounts from Calcutta, that though the money—market of that place had been in a distracted state for some days, in consequence of this failure, the panic was wearing off, and the market beginning to assume a more steady appearance.

DEPARTURE.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. A. C. Heighington, 1st Grenadiers.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—August 28th Persian Ship Nasserath-Shaw, Mahomed Ally Nacqudah, from Mocha 7th August.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Royal George for London. Elizabeth for do, Laurel for do. Fortune for Greenock, Shaul Hamed for Bengal.

FRENCH.—Virginia for Marseilles.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS—Royal George, Elizabeth, Laurel, Fortune, Minerva, and Neptune.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Shaul Hamed, Samdany.

ARAB.—Munsorey and Nasserutshaw.

FRENCH,—Virginia.

H. C. Cruizers.—Hastings, Tigris, Clive, Palinurus, and Royal Tiger.

PILOT VESSEL—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay and Enterprize.

English Extracts.

THE POLITICIAN.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.

GLOBE—It may render some of our readers more anxious concerning the final success of this bill, to learn from Sir R. Inglis (who, being the representative of the University of Oxford, must be supposed to speak with more than ordinary authority) that the admission of the first Jew into Parliament will be the signal for parliamentary reform; that "within seven years, at most, after the admission of a Jew, parliamentary reform will be carried,"—which he considers a great calamity. Mr. Batley, an ally of Sir R. Inglis, thought, if the motion was carried, a few leading men of the Jewish religion would soon obtain as great an influence in Parliament as they had in the stock market. Instead of "banging down consols on the Exchange, we shall see Mr. Rothschild and his friends banging down Christianity in the chapel of its first martyr." With the exception of these apprehended dangers, which no great part of the House seem to have been alarmed by, the chief arguments against the motion were, that the admission of Jews to civil power was inconsistent with the Christianity of the constitution, and that it would be extremely difficult, if the Jews were relieved from civil disabilities, to withhold the same relief from any other class of British subjects who might need it. As to the first of these arguments, we may observe, that if Christianity is a part of the constitution, charity and toleration are not less certainly parts of Christianity. Christianity, too, is part of the consitution in the same manner is which the Church of England is part of the constitution—it is the religion professed by the great majority of the people of this kingdom. In former times heresy was viewed even more unfavourably by the law than absolute disbelief; for Jews were only excluded, while heretics were burned. But our religious establishment does not cease to be a part of the constitution, though heretics and schismatics are no longer punished; nor will the people of England cease to be Christians, although they may begin to act on the precepts of Christianity. So far as an assertion of fact is implied in the second argument, we readily admit it. We believe that it will be more difficult to retain any shred of our old persecuting laws, in proportion, as that shred becomes smaller. We thus believed, and have been justified by the fact, that the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts would clear the way for the emancipation of the Catholics,—

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1830.

and it is to the emancipation of the Catholics that the attempt to emancipate the Jews is no doubt attributable. But those who do not wish to persecute any class of people—those who wish to see the ascendancy of the Christian religion in this country depend on the conviction of the people, and not on any persecuting laws (and those laws, if they were ever just in principle, are now, in point of fact, utterly inoperative in supporting Christianity), will view the possibility of the removal of any anomalies which interfere with the uniformity or our toleration without alarm. It is only, in fact, as a matter of religious and political principle that the question is of any importance. The Jews in England are very few, and a very small proportion trouble themselves concerning their disabilities; but it is important that the nation should be uniformly just and tolerant.

STANDARD.—There can be little doubt that a measure giving the most perfect toleration to this ancient and interesting race; freeing them from every possibility of the vexatious exercise of municipal privileges against them, and placing them fairly, for all the purposes of security, on the general platform of British liberty—would give universal satisfaction; but all beyond this is not so much given to the Jews as taken from the Christian character of the constitution: and, as we believe, would prove specially injurious to the great body of Israel, as well as opening a door for the admission of all classes, whether religionists or atheists, into the legislature.—*Atlas, April* 11.

MINISTERIAL OPPOSITION TO THE JEWS' RELIEF BILL.

GLOBE—It is now commonly reported and believed that the ministers intend to make the opposition to Mr. Grant's bill for the relief of the Jews a cabinet measure. A change is said to have been operated in their minds, and a warm interest exists among them against the bill instead of the indifference with which they before regarded it. What influence has induced them to depart from the determination to leave the question to the unbiassed sense of Parliament we can only conjecture—it is certainly not the influence of wisdom, or magnanimity, or Christian charity, or justice. If ever there can be a question which may be left to the unbiassed opinion of Parliament with safety, this is such a question. If all the old prejudices [illegible] R. Inglis and Mr. Goulburn—if the zealous care of the bishops and the dead weight of the peers—should be all insufficient to prevent either House from withholding justice from a feeble body of British subjects, it is mean to throw the weight of the Treasury into the contest, and to crush claimants who are contending against what seem already to be such unequal odds. It would be absurd to contend that, as a measure of policy, Mr. Grant's bill bears an assignable proportion in importance to the bills for the relief of Catholics and Dissenters. We do not fear any Jew "association;" an insurrection of the peasantry of Houndsditch will not affect the general prosperity of the empire, nor will the admission of the Jews to the ordinary rights of subjects reconcile millions of persons to the constitution, as in the case of the Protestant Dissenters. We may go farther, and admit that it would be scarcely justifiable, if any violent prejudices existed on the subject to disturb the peace of the kingdom even for the sake of doing justice to a body so inconsiderable in number as the English Jews; but no such prejudice exists: it is plain that the people are not much interested on the subject—that those who understand the question (who are for this purpose fairly enough represented by the members of the House of Commons) are favourable to Mr. Grant's bill, and that others think nothing about it. It is, under these circumstances, peculiarly indecorous for the ministers, for whatever political reason, to affect to be (which they are not) the most ignorant and prejudiced people of the nation. We are driven to conjecture that the motive of the ministers, and the person or persons who have instigated this ebullition of zeal, is, to show the warmth of attachment to the Church, which they may indulge on this occasion at a small expense, in compensation for the forbearance and justice exhibited on the Catholic question—to show the intolerants that though millions cannot be sacrificed, or the state seriously endangered, to please them, injustice to a few thousands will not be grudged for their private gratification.

MORNING CHRONICLE—We suppose it has been thought that government would derogate from its dignity, and fall in the estimation of the people, were it not to show, now and then, that it chooses not to agree to what is right. A better occasion could hardly be chosen for the manifestation of a dislike to justice, because the want of even a decent pretext for withholding civil privileges is so obvious, that no one can mistake the refusal for any thing else than the *Sic volo, sic jubeo*; and, in the next place the injustice may be committed with perfect impunity; because the Jews cannot employ any Counsellor Sheil of their body to write articles in the ministerial journals of France, pointing out the nakedness of the land from the possibility of the union of the portion of the Hebrew nation among us with an invading enemy; and it would not even be necessary for the Duke of Wellington, were he to concede to the Jews the privileges they claim, to state that he was not afraid. There is, therefore, no misconceiving the making the opposition to the claims of the Jews a cabinet measure, to have its origin in any other motive but a hearty relish for intolerance, and a wish to keep in countenance that respectable portion of our countrymen who hate all measures in proportion as they are fair and reasonable, and who think government never seems to appear to so much advantage as when it clings to antiquated prejudices, and patronises illiberality. The intelligence that the duke will make a stand against the Jews will, no doubt, endear the duke to many that his late liberal measures have estranged from him, by showing them that where he can indulge his inclinations he is yet with them. So, then, we are to remain a Christian legislature, pure and without admixture. It is true, the legislature, though purely Christian, is somewhat loose in its morality; for, according to the advocate of the Ellenborough Divorce Bill, immorality is as certain a criterion of fashionable society, as hypocrisy in affecting an external respect for religion, for the sake merely of imposing on the vulgar. It is true that the object of government is to secure men in their persons and properties; and that it is difficult to understand why a man should be deprived of any of the advantages for the sake of which men enter into the social union, because he believes in the *Old Testimant*, and not in the *New*, if there is nothing in his belief which incapacitates him from being as good a subject as a Christian can be. Religion is merely in so far of importance with reference to government as it is supposed to afford, in the hopes and fears of a future world, a guarantee for good conduct in this. If a Jew be sincere, he furnishes in this respect the same guarantee to society which the Christian does. Against insincerity there is no safeguard, because a dishonest man will take all tests and swear all oaths; and therefore, while there is always a presumption that he who refuses a test when it is his interest to take it is an honest man, the taking a test merely proves that a man is in the way which all honest men also pursue it. Blanco White tells us that the spread of infidelity in Spain put an end to the Inquisition, because infidels were too prudent to refuse any test. A Jew who obeys the dictates of his religion, is as much bound to discharge every duty of a good citizen as a Christian can be. The question of the truth of the religion is quite distinct. The Jew may find himself mistaken in his hopes—he may have placed his reliance on what will fail him in the hour of exigency; but this is an affair between him and the Deity. On earth we usurp on the rights of others the moment we make their religious belief a ground for setting ourselves above them, there being nothing in their belief which prevents their virtuous discharge of all the duties of a good citizen.—*Atlas, April* 18.

THE NEW SOVEREIGN OF GREECE—THE OLD GREEK LOAN.

TIMES.—In remarking on the subject of the Greek loans, and denouncing the guarantee said in the foreign journals to be required by the sovereign elect of Greece for the old creditors of his principality, it is almost superfluous again to repeat, that the pecuniary situation of his royal highness, and the onerous pecuniary bargain which he is understood to be driving with the allies, were our only motives for descending to any renewed notice of the claims of the present Greek bondholders, or the almost forgotten knaveries formerly practised in Greek stock. Who would now think of ripping up the contracts made with the South American republics, or calculating what proportion the money actually transmitted across the Atlantic bore to the immense nominal debt created against them in London? The advances made to the trans-Atlantic states may appear inadequate for the obligations which they incurred, but not for the credit which they enjoyed; and with the manner of disposing of the money so raised we have nothing to do. The Greek bondholders would have been equally beneath or beyond our scope, and their speculations, though more questionable in some respects, would have been equally sacred from the intrusion of our criticism, had it not been proposed to indemnify them at the expense of the allies. They may have and retain their mortgage on all the vineyards of the Peloponnesus and the islands—on all the olive-groves of Attica—on all the bees of Mount Hymettus—they may even, for aught we care, have a pledge on all the marble of the Parthenon, and all the antiquities to be dug from the soil of Greece for the next hundred years; but we insist that they shall have no mortgage or security on the land and labour of England. Accordingly, we say, that as we must, for an object which at once affects the interests of humanity and the security of our trade in the Mediterranean, advance a subsidy or guarantee a loan to the new sovereign whom respect for our government has raised to the throne of Greece, let that subsidy or guarantee extend only to what is barely necessary for the occasion, and include no ancient transactions. It will appear to us surprising, if his royal highness, upon reflection, is not helped to the same conclusion by that feeling of justice, and that exercise of good sense, which may be regarded as necessary qualifications for guiding him in his new career, and inspiring confidence into his new subjects. Should he not see that the best security which the creditors of Greece can obtain, is to be found in the order and tranquility which his presence in that country may establish, if he proceeds thither with the good will of the allies. Is there no danger that by asking too much he may lose all? Is his title already so secure that he may provoke with impunity the ostracism of its authors? May not the excess of his demands drive his patrons to look out for another customer who will accept a Greek crown on lower terms. We put these questions to the Prince with no hostile feeling. We are anxious for the conclusion of an arrangement which is both honourable to him and the nation out of respect to which he was nominated because we see that delay has its inconveniences and may not even be without its dangers. Germany can still supply a sovereign for Greece as it lately furnished candidates for the Greek throne and for Prince Paul, of the Opera,—the Prince of Baden, the young Duke of Oldenburgh, and other branches of the sovereign family trees which spread over that land so fertile in such plants, are as difficult as Prince Leopold, the allies may look out among the Princes of the Panair, and find perhaps talents as conspicuous and accomplishments as well adapted to their purpose.—*Atlas, April* 25.

ATLAS.—April 18.

The press in India labours under restrictions of a nature calculated to destroy its utility altogether. According to the terms of certain regulations imposed upon the editor of the *Singapore Chronicle*, it appears that a newspaper in India will be allowed to write upon any subject, [illegible] exposition alone its own for whose especial [illegible] itself. Imagine a newspaper in England condemned to silence on English affairs, and then estimate the advantages it would present to the public. The honourable Court of Directors is prompt in discovering a short road to the establishment of that popular odium, which faction has been long labouring, with only partial success, to excite.

ATLAS.—April 25.

The French expedition against Algiers proceeds vigorously; but it is doubtful whether, with all their enthusiasm, the invaders will be enabled to effect a decisive descent upon a coast so iron-bound by defences, natural and artificial. All the armaments that have hither to attempted the enterprise have failed, with the exception of Lord Exmouth's in 1816; and it is not very likely that the French, single handed, can accomplish what, for many centuries, has been a hopeless project to the rest of Europe. The policy of the Dey cunningly preserves the amity of some countries, while it provokes the hostility of others, so that no just cause can be discovered for the formation of an aggressive coalition. It is on the land side that Algiers is most vulnerable, although the French assail the city from the sea, from which point the besieged possess incalculable advantages of position and defence. The old design of France upon Egypt, often expressed, and more than once attempted to be carried into effect, mingles, we suspect, strongly in the motives that urge our mercurial neighbours to this hazardous expedition.

ATLAS.—May 2.

PARLIAMENT.—The most important parliamentary business of the week was confined to the House of Commons. Mr. BROUGHAM renewed his motion on law reform, and proposed, amongst other matters, what we long since suggested, the adoption of local courts. Law, we are indifferent as to the form in which it is administered, should be available every where. It should not be cabined within a city, or, like the sacred fire of the Persians, be found only on one holy spot, to which the people must make a pilgrimage, if they desire to share its advantages. The Usury Bill was read a second time. Why no repeal the Usury Laws altogether? Why not throw open the traffic in money as well as in the productions it represents? By the new act, a man may lend money for any amount of interest, but cannot recover higher than 5 per cent. He is not to be liable to an action, however, for demanding as much as may be commensurate to his risk, or sufficient for his avarice. This is recognizing the principle, but cramping its operation—Mr. GRANT brought forward the old affair of Terceira, in the form of a declaratory resolution, which if it had passed, would have carried in effect a vote of censure on the conduct of ministers. It was, of course, negatived—Mr. O'CONNEL was called on, at last, to fulfil one of his numerous Parliamentary pledges, and, as might have been expected, shrunk from a responsibility he had voluntarily undertaken. Some time ago, he publicly declared that he would make Mr. DOGHERTY, the Irish SOLICITOR-GENERAL, answer at the bar of the House of Commons for his conduct in certain criminal cases that were tried in the south of Ireland. When Mr. DOGHERTY, however demanded of him the opportunity of vindicating his character Mr. O'CONNELL professed that he could not proceed until he obtained some documents upon which the validity of his statement rested. Out of the House he is bold and reckless—in it, weak and timid.

JOHN BULL.—May 2.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the week have not been distinguished by anything very interesting; another Wednesday night has been devoted to the Portuguese question, and Terceira afforded an opportunity for Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH to deliver a very long lecture on the laws of nations, which had not the merit of novelty to recommend it, and which, however germane to the matter in hand when it was first produced: had very little, if anything, to do with the question under discussion—to feed three or four hundred men upon hypotheses for three or four hours, on a holiday too, is no joke. The motion about Terceira was lost by a great majority: and we are glad to perceive that on Friday, in the House of Lords, Lord ABERDEEN, in answer to a question from Lord CLANRICARDE, stated that this Government had no official intercourse with, or knowledge of, the POLICHINELLO regency in the Azores.

The Duke of WELLINGTON in reply to a question, or rather part of a question, of Lord LONDONDERRY'S, on the same evening, distinctly denied the report that Prince LEOPOLD was to *denaturalize* himself as an English subject previously to his assumption of the sovereignty of Greece.

There appears to be an idea very generally prevalent that His Royal Highness the Prince LEOPOLD begins to waver in his determination about taking the government which has been offered him—we very much doubt this report, although it professes to be founded upon the fact that a distinguished traveller, recently returned from Greece, has thrown some new lights upon the subject, which are so strong, as to have shaken the Prince's decision. We suspect these tales are groundless, indeed we have reason to believe that Prince LEOPOLD has gone too far in his arrangements to render retreat possible.

The Ordnance estimates were voted on Friday, illustrated by a few observations from Mr. HUME. Mr. O'CONNELL tried his hand at an objection or two, for which he got, a rap over the knuckles from Lord HOWICK.

THE SUN.—April 24.

The following are extracts from the *Colombia Gazettes* to the 14th Feb. inclusive:—

BOGOTA, JAN. 31.

The *Gazette of Colombia* contains the Message of the President Bolivar to the Congress, in which he announces that on account of the events in the department of Venezuela, he thinks it advisable that he should go to that part of the Republic, with a view to settle amicably differences which unhappily disturb order, and the tranquility of the nation. He had previously sent to the superior Chief of Venezuela an invitation to an interview, but had not thought fit to proceed farther without the knowledge of the Congress, as in case the Congress approved of it its authority would have a favourable influence in the result of conciliating measures. In his absence the Government [illegible] Congress. In its reply says, "The Congress entertaining the same sentiments that have induced you to employ conciliatory measures to put a stop to the unfortunate events in Venezuela, applauds your benevolent views, and only regrets the necessity of your leaving the capital before the representatives of the nation have fulfilled their mission. As the Congress must confine itself to the functions detailed in the act of convocation, it is happy to find, on the authority which you have received from the people, sufficient powers to do all the good you desire, by putting in practice the means you have learned by experience in twenty years' revolution, the habit of business, your knowledge of mankind, your heroic patriotism, and the interest of the Colobian nation."

FEB. 7.—The *Gazette* contains a resolution of the Congress to send three of its members to Venezuela as Commissioners, to endeavour to arrange in a saisfactory and amicable manner the differences with that province.

FEB. 14.—The *Gazette* contains a decree of the Government, relative to the four millions of *fanegados* of waste or national lands, which the laws of 11th June, 1825, and 1st May, 1826 placed at the disposal of the executive for the purpose of favouring the emancipation of foreigners. The result has [illegible] Government as advantageous as was expected.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

sidering that foreigners are the principal holders of Colombian *vales*, and of the acquired landed property in the Republic would be more interested in its prosperity and better citizens. That the Government desires to pay all its creditors to the advantage of the Republic, though, from the immense amount of the debt, it is for the present impossible for it scrupulously to pay it with the interest, as it desires henceforward to do by the advice of the council of members – it is decreed,

1. The *vales* of the Consolidated Debt, issued by the Committee of Public Credit, shall be received in payments of four millions of *fanegados* of waste or national lands, as well in the maritime provinces as in those of the interior.

(The remaining articles specify the manner in which proposals are to be made, the lands transferred, &c.)

BERLIN, APRIL 13.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to fix the 23d of May next for the opening of the third Provincial Assembly of the Rhenish provinces, and to appoint his Excellency the Minister of State and Cheif President Von Ingersleben to be Commissioner; and the Prince of Wied, Marshal of the Diet; and the Prince of Salm Ruffersnehjed Dyk, to be substitute of the Marshal.

SWITZERLAND, APRIL 12.

The Deputies of the Cantons interested in the transit of merchandize by the road over Mount Gothard, had a meeting on the 19th ult. at Lucerne. It appears that 80,000 francs are still wanted, which are to be raised by a new loan, at four per cent. interest.

DARMSTADT, APRIL 17.

The Grand Ducal Family has to-day been again thrown into the greatest consternation and affliction, by the sudden and unexpected death of his Highness the Landgrave Christian of Hesse, brother of the late Grand Duke.

VIENNA, APRIL 10.

Commercial letters from Semlin, of April 1, say that the intensity of the plague considerably diminishes at Adrianople.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke Louis, of Baden, died on the 30th ult. of an attack of apoplexy. His brothers, the Grand Duke Leopold, immediately afterwards assumed the reigns of government; but the private letters express great fear that the event of long remain in the peaceable possession of his estates, Bavaria having all along determined, in the event of the decease of Louis, to enforce her pretensions to the territory of Baden. A very short time since, the latter state is represented to have formed an alliance with Austria, who is far from supporting Bavaria.

A letter from Frankfort, of the 1st instant, observes upon this subject—"Rumours of events likely to disturb the union of the German Diet have become prevalent. It has for a long time been stated that, in case of the death of the Grand Duke of Baden, Bavaria would have recourse to measures to recover possession of the territories for which Austria had vainly engaged, at the Congress of Vienna, to obtain for her an indemnity. The death of the Grand Duke has now taken place, and we tremble lest we should see the peace of Germany interrupted by the armed occupation of these territories. The new Grand Duke is already prepared to repel force by force, and a courier has been despatched to St. Petersburg to solicit the aid of Russia. The garrison of Manheim has been reinforced, and travellers already notice the passing of transports of artillery and stores. The death of the Grand Duke was kept secret for two days."

We learn from the German papers, that a constitution is to be drawn up for Servia by a commission, at the head of which is Prince Milosch. It is to be founded on the principles of the Austrian civil code and the French charter.—*Atlas.*

Lord Ellenborough's Divorce Bill.

(From the Times, March 18.)

We would point attention to what was very properly said in the House of Lords last night by Lord Radnor on Lord Ellenborough's divorce bill. Every husband owes his wife protection. Even if he despairs of gaining her personal attachment, he owes her protection from the foulness of sin, the scorn of the world, and the future pangs of remorse, above all, he owes her protection from the contagion of bad example, particularly in himself: and if Lord Ellenborough has not afforded such protection to his wife, it were a wicked act of legislation to give him relief by dissolving the marriage tie. We hope this will be more thoroughly investigated in the Commons. If both Houses of Parliament, during inquiries of their own, resting contentedly with the mere evidence offered by those who are interested in the success of the bills, it were better that the reverence for marriage as a sacred rite should perish altogether, and that parties should be allowed to go before a magistrate, and declare their union dissolved at will.

We say this, not only from the arguments of Lord Radnor and Lord Malmesbury, though we think them conclusive, but because, we have heard of proceedings on the other side,—of public proceedings (for we do not ransack private intrigue and its haunts) with a confectioner's shop-girl at Brighton,—which require investigation before a bill of divorce ought to be passed.

ATLAS,—April 18.

On Wednesday, a ballot was taken at the East Indian House for the election of six directors in the room of those who went out by rotation (including Sir T. Farquhar). More than usual interest was excited, there being four candidates in opposition to the house list, viz.,—Messrs. G. T. Baring, Russel, Ellice, and C. Mackinnon. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and the scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on James Law Lushington, Esq., James Rivett Carnac, Esq., John Baillie, Esq., William Wigram, Esq., John Petty Muspratt Esq., and George Lyall, Esq. The same day, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were unanimously voted to John Loch, Esq., chairman, and William Astell, Esq., deputy-chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interests during the past year.—

James Amiraux Jeremie, Esq., A. M., Fellow Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected to the professorship of classical and general literature, at the East India College, Haileybury, vacant by the death of the Rev. Edward Newton.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

(From the Atlas, May 2.)

FULL DRESS.—The skirt is of blonde gauze. The sleeves and flounce are richly figured with a white pattern; but the *bouquets* embroidered above the deep flounce are in the most delicate shades of white silk variously tinted. The fall round the bust is of French blonde. The *corsage* of white satin, made plain and tight to the shape both in the back and front. The *beret* sleeves, beneath those of blonde gauze are of white satain and exceedingly full. The long sleeves narrow a little towards the wrists but were never made fuller at top. The belt is of plain satan, corded at the edges. The hem of the white satin dress appears below the flounce; it is very much puffed, so as to give a great richness to the finish of the costume. The arrangement of the hair is new and beautiful; braids are wound over one high bow, with two folds. A delicate silver sprig is the sole ornament of the head, excepting a long blond scarf, which is gathered slightly on the top of the bows of hair and falls on each side nearly as low as the knees. This head dress is called *en barbe*, and the Parisian ladies have gradually increased the ends to this length. Necklace, earrings, and bracelets of wrought silver and gold. *Bouquet* of spring flowers.

DINNER DRESS—The hat of shot velvet, of a rich green; a *rouleau* passes round the edge, and is wound round with a silver or gold cord. Figured gauze ribbons, and a white lancer plume. The *agrafe* seen from beneath the hat is of emeralds: so are the earrings, broach, belt, clasp, and sides of the belt are studded with small emeralds. The gown is made of soft *gros de Naples*; the colour, buff or camel's-hair brown. At the belt the *corsage* is cut rounding in front, very gracefully to the form. The belt is a piece of *bias*, green satin, or velvet, clasped in front, and hanging down nearly to the feet in two long ends, finished by tassels; these ends are united twice by means of slides put like those of a purse. The sleeves are separated in two divisions [illegible] are finished by a fan-like cuff, turning back towards the arm. The skirt has no ornament but a deep hem. Green velvet bracelets, clasped with emeralds.

CARRIAGE DRESS—Hat of Italian straw, trimmed with figured gauze ribbons, and two long white ostrich feathers. 'An embroidered muslin *canezou* spencer is buttoned down the front with delicately wrought silver buttons; it has a double falling collar, worked with a wreath, and bordered by points; over the neck and breast the muslin is plaited in horizontal folds, and the shape is elegantly defined by lapels that turn back to the shoulder. The back is a little full at the lower part, but plain in the neck. Half-sleeve epaulettes, finished with rich vandykes, almost cover the *beret* sleeves of the dress. Ruffles at the elbow. The *manchetts*, at the wrist are worked in the same pattern. The gown is lavender *gros de Naples*, shot with mallow colour; the sleeves are very full at top, and strait to the lower arm. A twisted *rouleau* is the sole ornament at the bottom of the dress. The gaiters are white silk and the shoes lavender coloured morocco. Bracelets, chains, and clasps of silver.

WALKING DRESS.—The bonnet is made of soft *gros de Naples*, white shot with purple pink, which makes a beautiful and durable French white. The shape is new, and of that class which English ladies love to adopt combining the modesty and elegance that are desirable in a morning bonnet. A large plume of wool hyacinths surmounts the crown, which is low and sloping forwards; much blonde is used among the bows, and rays of fluted lilac satin placed alternately with waved quillings of narrow blond finish the inner front. The ribbons are lilac, and white striped gauze ribbon. A *rouleau* of silk is put round the front, wound with narrow lilac ribbon to match the trimmings. The dress is [illegible] green satin, [illegible] green fringe, cut to a point on each shoulder, falls half down the full sleeves. The bracelet and belt buckles are of silver, worked in fillagree. The skirt of the dress is finished at the knees by a narrow fringe, put on a little waved. The boots and gloves are a pale fawn colour.—*Lady's Magazine.*

ATLAS.—April 25.

THE NEW STREET FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE—On Thursday evening a public meeting of the householders of St. Paul's Covent garden, was held in the rooms of Mr. G. Robins, for the purpose of deciding on a petition to Parliament to sanction the proposed communication from Waterloo-bridge to the northern parts of the metropolis. The project appeared to be favourably entertained by every person who attended the meeting, expect those whose houses are situated in Brydges-street and Catherine-street, and who opposed it on the ground that so much traffic would not take place in those streets when the new street was formed. Looking at the measure in a pecuniary point of view, it was stated that the parish would be great gainers by the alteration. The houses which must come down produced about 400*l.* a year; and those which would be erected in their stead would return at least 1000*l*; so that the parochial funds would be increased to tht extent of 600*l.* a year. Mr. Beazley, the architect, said his Majesty's ministers, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the Duke of Bedford, and the Marquis of Exeter, were stronly in favour of the measure. The Duke of Bedford had generously consented to forego the grouud rents; he had estimated that it would require 70,000*l.* to accomplish the object, but it was thought that about 43,000*l.* would be sufficient to effect all that was at present necessary to be done. After some discussion, it was agreed to present a petition on the subject, praying that power migt be given to carry the contemplated improvements into effect.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.

Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, smoke was observed to issue from the lower part of the house of Mr. Grant, baker, 84, Fetterlane, Holborn, near the White Horse inn. The inmates, twenty-three in number, were so fast asleep, that several minutes elapsed before any of them were made conscious of their dangerous situation, and the scene which then followed was truly appalling. Mr. Grant was the first person who was observed by the watchman, after the alarm of fire was given. He appeared in his shirt at the front window of the first floor, which he opened, jumped out, and sustained no material injury. Mr. M'Clurie, a barrister's clerk, who occupied the first floor, threw his four children out of the window in the arms of the watchmen and others, and with his wife and servant, got out by a ladder. A son and daughter of Mrs. Burgen (the pew-opener at the parish church, and who lived in the second floor) were taken out; but the mother could not get to the window, and she perished. The children were partially injured, and were carried to the hospital. It was impossible any of the lodgers could escape down stairs, the whole of the lower part of the premises being in a blaze; but many escaped over the tops of the houses, and by means of ladders. Two females, in their night dresses, escaped from the second floor, down a ladder. Before two o'clock the house adjoining Grant's in the occupation of Mr. Wright, as an eating-house, was on fire, as also a small tenement at the back, which were both destroyed. There being a plentiful supply of water, by six o'clock the flames were nearly extinguished. It was then ascertained that no fewer than five individuals had perished in the flames, and of three others who were taken to the hospital.

On Tuesday an inquest was held on the remains of five individuals who perished in the fire; and on the bodies of two others who died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital from the injuries they received in making their escape through the flames. Their names were—John Howard, aged fifty-five, and Charlotte Burgen, sixteen, who died in the hospital; Margaret Syrett, aged seventy-nine (the widow of a publican), who was dug out of the ruins on Sunday morning; Mary Ann Burgen, fifty years of age, who was dug out of the ruins on Monday evening; William Howard, fourteen, Mary Ann Howard, forty-eight, and Mary Caney, seventy years of age, who were dug out of the ruins on Tuesday.

Mr. Grant, the occupier of the house where the fire broke out proved that the seven bodies were those of his late lodgers. Samuel Howard identified the bodies of his father, mother, and brother. Mr. Grant, and several of those who lived in his house, as also the watchman and other persons who saw the fire break out, were examined respecting its origin, but nothing could be ascertained beyond the fact of its having burst forth from the shop and parlour. The inquest was adjourned to Thursday, in order that further evidence might be obtained on this point.

The jury could not on Thursday succeed in eliciting any thing satisfactory as to the origin of the fire; but the general opinion of the witnesses appeared to be, that it commenced in the parlour, which was occupied by a Mr. Wade and his family. A verdict was returned as follows.—"That the deceased John Howard, Mary Howard, William Howard, Margaret Syrett, Mary Caney, Mary Ann Barzen, and Charlotte Burzen, came by their deaths by burning; but how the fire originated cannot be determined upon by the jury."—*Atlas, April 25.*

MISCELLANEA.

The house of Mr. Reading, Oriental paper manufacturer, Prospect-row, Old Brompton, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening, in which, we regret to state, three of his children Charles, aged 7 years, Thomas, aged 5 years, and Elizabeth, aged 3 years, perished, by suffocation. The inquest returned a verdict of accidentally burnt, and that it was their opinion the greater part of the property might have been saved, and also, the lives of the children, had there not been a great deficiency of water.

Two porters, a few days since, on delivering some wine in Edinburgh, were regaled with a bottle of porter. After their departure it was discovered that, instead of porter, they had swallowed a bottle of brandy! and dreading a fatal result, a messenger was dispatched to inform them of the mistake, who met them coming from a public house not a pin the worse, but declaring that the porter was so flat, that they had been taking a gill of whiskey to wash it down!

It has been determined that six houses shall be built on the site of the late Argyll Rooms, to the no small gratification of the neighbourhood.

A fine child was killed on Sunday morning last by a hackney coach running over it, in its attempt to cross Gray's Inn-lane.

To those who are unacquainted with the walks round Oxford, it may be satisfactory to know, that the "Devil's back-bone" has been Macadamised.

At Coventry Assizes, last week, Henry Biddle on the evidence of an accomplice, Thomas Podmore, was capitally convicted of a burglary in the house of the Rev. W. F. Hood, of that city and but for the recommendation of the Jury, and the intercession of the prosecutor, would have been left for execution.

Jonathan Eaves, a soldier of the 68th regiment of Foot, was convicted at Cork yesterday se'nnight of the wilful murder of Corporal Kelly, serving in the same corps, at Drummond's Island, in Upper Canada, on the 27th of August, 1827. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner, conceiving his guard to have expired, demanded of the deceased to relieve him, to which he replied, that if he persisted in his insubordination, he would deprive him of his arms and crossbelts: upon which the prisoner instantly charged at the corporal with his fixed bayonet, and inflicted a mortal wound in the abdomen, of which he shortly after expired. Eaves will suffer to morrow.

A fiery meteor appeared in the evening of the 14th of March at Geneva, and traversed the air with great rapidity. It was distinguished by a blueish and very brilliant light, and its apparent size was at least equal to ten times that of Venus. It presented a circular disc clearly marked, and left a luminous track behind it.

Friday se'nnight, as seven men and two boys were being drawn up from a coal pit near Bath, the rope broke and precipitated them to the bottom, a depth of 150 feet. Five were dashed to pieces, and the other four were so dreadfully injured that of two there are no hopes, and very little of the others.

An unusually impudent robbery was committed in the shop of Mr. Geary, baker of Hammersmith, about noon on Monday; who, expecting the mealmen to call, gave his wife 52*l.* in a canvas bag, which she placed in the till. Three men shortly afterwards entered the shop to purchase biscuits, who no doubt had observed the deposit, and while two remained bargaining, the third decamped, the others shortly following, the bag was soon afterwards missed, and the men pursued; they were not overtaken, but the bag (stripped of its contents) was found at a short distance.

Two abandoned females, named Elizabeth Francis and Susan Peters, committed suicide on Sunday morning last, about 11 o'clock, by taking poison, after returning from a fire in the neighbourhood in a state of intoxication. From the evidence on the inquest, it appears that the deceased Peters had cohabited with the brother of Francis for some years, but they separated in October last, since which time the two women had lived together, leading the most abandoned lives. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict in the case of Francis, of *felo de se* and in that of Peters, that she had swallowed the poison without knowing that it was so.

"The devil sends cooks," said a gentleman of this town to his wife: and, he added, "I believe he has sent us one in her whom you have just hired." "Oh," replied the lady, "she may not be so incompetent as she at first appears; let us give her a fair trial. The same day the nymph of the gridiron alluded to was desired to dress a salad, and she actually brought it to table boiled and smoking hot. The next day Sally rushed into the parlour to ask her mistress how she was to kill a cod-fish that had just arrived per coach from London. The lady, in a pet, exclaimed, "Kill it! why, tell the groom to shoot it. Away trotted the damsel, and after some search discovered the groom cleaning his master's fowling-piece in the stable. "Well!" she cried, rubbing her hands in high glee, "that is just lucky; mistress says as how you are to come into the kitchen and shoot a cod fish wot's come from Lunnun. Gemini! make haste, or all the taties will be done to death and dinner wont be fit to set upon table afore Christians." Shade of Mrs. Glasse, what would you say to this?—*Maidstone Gazette.*

SHOCKING SCENE.—On Wednesday, pursuant to their sentence at the last Assizes, Timothy Magrath, Michael Clune, and Matthew Sullivan, were executed on the drop in front of the new gaol, Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the Doyles. The three sufferers denied any participation in the crime for which they suffered. The scene at the execution was truly awful. When they were about to be let off, the trap on which Magrath was standing only fell, and a chain obstructing his fall, left the unhappy man suspended by the arms. Clune, by an effort, partly removed the cap from his eyes, and stooping down, assisted in raising the unfortunate sufferer, after which they were brought in and the door closed. Some time having elapsed, they again appeared; Magrath, from the accident, was somewhat weak, but Clune was as firm and composed as ever. After their bodies had been taken down, Sullivan was brought out, and met his fate with the utmost composure.—*Limerick Evening Post.*

The inhabitants of Fetter-lane have for some days past been subjected to a dreadfull nuisance, arising from a noisome effluvia proceeding from the vaults below Elim Chapel, in which there are many hundred coffins totally uncovered with earth and in different stages of decomposition. A day or two since it was discovered that there was not less than three feet of water in the vaults, arising either from springs or other causes which from its stagnancy emitted so dreadfull a stench, that the inhabitants in the vicinity were obliged to keep their doors and windows shut: and, indeed it was scarcely possible to proceed with business. The nuisance was further increased by its being found necessary to pump out the water. It is hoped that immediate steps will be taken by the proper authorities to prevent a continuance of the nuisance, which would probably be productive of a great sacrifice of human life.—*John Bull, April 5.*

It now appears that ministers have made up their minds to meet the Jewish Emancipation Bill with a strong opposition. Petitions in its favour are signing by the members of the University of Cambridge, and several of the leading men at the college are said to have attached their signatures, Lord Palmerston, who is friendly to the measure, will present the petition to the Commons.

The Duchess of Wellington is seriously indisposed at Strathfieldsay.

The German Diet has granted the Duke of Brunswick a further time of three weeks to consider their propositions, before it proceeds to enforce compliance by an armed force.

In the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, last week, John Hill and William Porter were tried for robbing and ill-treating a poor old man named Marshall, near Glasgow, on 19th December last. The prisoners were both convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th of May.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Gazette Press, No. 10 Military Square, by THOMAS RIGBY, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR are received.